

## § 7.20

### § 7.20 Conflict of interest reviews of advisory committee members' outside interests.

The Designated Federal Officer or alternate for each NRC advisory committee and the General Counsel or designee shall review the interests and affiliations of each member of the Designated Federal Officer's advisory committee annually, and upon the commencement of the member's appointment to the committee, for the purpose of ensuring that such appointment is consistent with the laws and regulations on conflict of interest applicable to that member.

[67 FR 79843, Dec. 31, 2002]

### § 7.21 Cost of duplication of documents.

Copies of the records, reports, transcripts, minutes, appendices, working papers, drafts, studies, agenda, or other documents that were made available to or prepared for or by an NRC advisory committee shall be made available to any person at the actual cost of duplication prescribed in part 9 of this chapter. (For availability of information on advisory committees, see § 7.14.)

### § 7.22 Fiscal and administrative responsibilities.

(a) The Office of the Chief Financial Officer shall keep such records as will fully disclose the disposition of any funds that may be at the disposal of NRC advisory committees.

(b) The Office of the Chief Information Officer shall keep such records as will fully disclose the nature and extent of activities of NRC advisory committees.

(c) NRC shall provide support services (including staff support and meeting space) for each advisory committee established by or reporting to it unless the establishing authority provides otherwise. Where any such advisory committee reports to another agency in addition to NRC, only one agency shall be responsible for support services at any one time, and the establishing authority shall designate the agency responsible for providing such services.

[54 FR 26948, June 27, 1989, as amended at 63 FR 15742, Apr. 1, 1998]

## 10 CFR Ch. I (1-1-04 Edition)

### PART 8—INTERPRETATIONS

Sec.

8.1 Interpretation of section 152 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; opinion of the General Counsel.

8.2 Interpretation of Price-Anderson Act, section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

8.3 [Reserved]

8.4 Interpretation by the General Counsel: AEC jurisdiction over nuclear facilities and materials under the Atomic Energy Act.

8.5 Interpretation by the General Counsel of § 73.55 of this chapter; illumination and physical search requirements.

AUTHORITY: Secs. 152, 161, 68 Stat. 944, 948, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 2182, 2201.

#### § 8.1 Interpretation of section 152 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; opinion of the General Counsel.

(a) Inquiries have been received as to the applicability of the provisions of section 152 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (68 Stat. 944) to inventions or discoveries made or conceived in the course of activities under licenses issued by the Atomic Energy Commission.

(b) In my [General Counsel, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission] opinion a license issued by the Atomic Energy Commission is not a "contract, subcontract, arrangement or other relationship with the Commission" as those terms are used in section 152 of the act. Hence, the mere fact that an invention or discovery is made by a licensee in the course of activities authorized by a license would not give the Commission rights under section 152 with respect to such invention or discovery. On the other hand, if a licensee has entered into a "contract, subcontract, arrangement or other relationship with the Commission," inventions or discoveries made or conceived by the licensee under the contract or other relationship would come within the purview of section 152.

(c) As used in this section, "license" means a license issued pursuant to Chapter 6 (Special Nuclear Material), 7 (Source Material), 8 (Byproduct Material) or 10 (Atomic Energy Licenses) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, or a

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construction permit issued pursuant to section 185 of the act.

[21 FR 1414, Mar. 3, 1956]

### § 8.2 Interpretation of Price-Anderson Act, section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

(a) It is my opinion that an indemnity agreement entered into by the Atomic Energy Commission under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011, *et seq.*), hereafter cited as "the Act," as amended by Pub. L. 85-256 (the "Price-Anderson Act") 42 U.S.C. 2210 indemnifies persons indemnified against public liability for bodily injury, sickness, disease or death, or loss of or damage to property, or for loss of use of property caused outside the United States by a nuclear incident occurring within the United States.

(b) Section 170 authorizes the Commission to indemnify against "public liability" as defined in section 11(u) of the Act.<sup>1</sup> Coverage under the Act therefore is predicated upon "public liability," and requires (1) "legal liability" for (2) a "nuclear incident." Determination of the Act's coverage, therefore, necessitates a finding that these two elements are present.

(c) In the case of damage outside of the United States caused by a nuclear facility based in the United States there would be a "nuclear incident" as defined in section 11(o) since there would be an "occurrence within the United States causing \*\*\* damage."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>SEC. 11u. "The term 'public liability' means any legal liability arising out of or resulting from a nuclear incident, except claims under State or Federal Workmen's Compensation Acts of employees of persons indemnified who are employed at the site of and in connection with the activity where the nuclear incident occurs, and except for claims arising out of an act of war. 'Public Liability' also includes damage to property of persons indemnified: *Provided*, That such property is covered under the terms of the financial protection required, except property which is located at the site of and used in connection with the activity where the nuclear incident occurs."

<sup>2</sup>SEC. 11o. "The term 'nuclear incident' means any occurrence within the United States causing bodily injury, sickness, disease, or death, or loss of or damage to property, or for loss of use of property, arising out of or resulting from the radioactive,

The "occurrence" would be "within the United States" since "occurrence" is intended by the Act to be "that event at the site of the licensed activity \*\*\* which may cause damage rather than the site where the damage may perhaps be caused." (S. Rep. 296, 85th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 16 1957) (hereafter cited as Report). In section 11(o) an "occurrence" is that which causes damage. It would be, therefore, an event taking place at the site. This definition of "occurrence" is referred to in the Report at page 22 and is crucial to the Act's placing of venue under section 170(e).<sup>3</sup> 027 In its definition of "nuclear incident." The Act makes no limitation upon the place where the damage is received but states only that the "occurrence" must be within the United States.

(d) Similarly, the requirement of "legal liability" would be met. The words of the Act impose no limitation that the liability be one for damage caused in the United States but, on the contrary, are exceedingly broad permitting indemnification for "any legal liability." In the most exhaustive study of the subject, it is stated that the phrase "any legal liability" indicates that liability for damage outside the United States is covered by the Act. Atomic Industrial Forum, Financial Protection Against Atomic Hazards 61 n. 355 (1957).

(e) Thus the precise language of the Act provides coverage for damage ensuing both within and without the United States arising out of an occurrence within the United States. There would be no occasion for doubt were it not for a single statement contained in the Report of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the Price-Anderson Act. The Report states, at p. 16 that "[i]f there is anything from a nuclear incident at

toxic, explosive, or other hazardous properties of source, special nuclear, or byproduct material: \*\*\*"

<sup>3</sup>"In order to provide a framework for establishing the limitation of liability, the Commission or any person indemnified is permitted to apply to the appropriate district court of the United States which has venue in bankruptcy matters over the site of the nuclear incident. Again it should be pointed out that the site is where the occurrence takes place which gives rise to the liability, not the place where the damage may be caused \*\*\*" Report. p. 22.